Four Received in the Sub-Treasury in Phila-delphia and One at the Treasury in Wash-insten ... Prenounced Genuine by Every Expert in the Secret Service Except Manes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The eleverest specimen of counterfeit paper money ever seen at the Treasury Department was brought in to-day by George Cremer, an official of the United States Sub-Treasury in Philadelphia. It is a \$100 bill, so perfectly executed that the experts of the Secret Service Division, after a thorough examination, were divided in opinion on the question of its genuiness. Chief Hazen at last demonstrated that the note was a counterfeit. Five specimens of the dangerous counterfeit are

Mr. Cremer received the first counterfelt at the Philadelphia Sub-Treasury last Wednesday from the Merchants' National Bank of that city. The habitual care with which notes of large denomination are scrutinized by the Treasury officials led Mr. Cremer to examine the \$100 note closely. The color of the seal aroused his suspicion, for it was lighter than the shade of carmine used on the Government notes of that denomination. He accepted the note under protest. On Thursday three \$100 bills were turned in at the same Sub-Treasury by the cashier of the Philadelphia Custom House. These also caused suspicion on account of the color of the seal, and were scoopted under

Mr. Cremer brought the four notes to Washington this morning, and soon after his arrival it was found that a hundred-dollar note, having the same apparent defect as the others, had been received in the cashier's division of the Treasury in Washington. The five notes were scrutinized by every expert in the Secret Service Division, including the women experts, some of whom are remarkably clever in detecting the work of counterfeiters. Nearly every one nounced the notes genuine. Mr. Cremer, despite his twenty years' experience in handling money in the Sub-Treasury, was about to own that he was mistaken, when the bills were submitted to Chief Hazen. Mr. Hazen submitted one of them to a process of steaming, which showed that the note consisted of two sheets pasted together, inclosing the bits of silk fibre used in all Government and bank notes. A genuine bill is made from a single piece of paper.

Upon the most careful comparison of the suped counterfelts with genuine \$100 bills, the department found several small defects and isaued this statement:

'Series 1891; check letter D; face plate number 1; back plate number 2; J. Fount Tillman, Register: D. N. Morgan, Treasurer; portrait of James Monroe; small scalloped carmine seal. This is the most dangerous counterfeit note known to this service. The most noticeable defects are to be found in the numbering and seal. The former, which in all the notes so tar seen begin either with "E345" "E 346," are different in formation from the genuine, especially the figures 3 and 4. In the 3 the lower loop does not extend as far found toward the centre of the figure as in the genuine. In the 4 the diagonal line meets the cross line in a sharp point, whereas in the genu-ine it is blunt. Also the space between the base the figure and the cross line in the counter feit is much narrower than in the genuine. The seal is a shade lighter than the genuine.

The formation of the letters in the word 'James,' under the portrait, is poor. The cross line of the 'T' in Washington, lower right center face of note, only shows on the right hand side of the upright, while in the genuine it is plainty to be seen on both sides. In the genuine portrait, between the buttons on the roll of the coat, the shading is made up of crossed diagonal lines, forming small blocks; in the counterfeit the lines only run one way. The parellel ruled lines in the panels containing the number are in many places broken and disconnected. The lath e work is as near perfect as can be. The quality of ink used on the back of the note does not appear to be good, as several shades appear on the different notes seen. This counterfeit is apparently printed from 'photo-mechanical plates, on two pieces of paper pasted together and tetween which silk fibre has teen distrib

No clue to the makers of the counterfeit has been discovered.

THE THEORY OF LACHES. An Additional Interpretation Given It by the

Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-The doctrine of laches received an additional interpretation to-day by the Supreme Court in the case of the Penn Mu tual Lif Insurance Company et al. vs. the city of Austin, Tex., et al. The plaintiffs (the insurance company, Jacob Tome of Maryland, were purchasers of bonds issued by the Austin Water, Light, and Power Company, under a contract with the city to furnish it water and to sell its water plant after a certain period t the city. This contract, they alleged, had been violated by the city, which in 1890 author ized the construction of a new plant and issued nds to the amount of \$1,400,000 with which to build it. Nothing was done by the plaintiffs until 1895, when they sued for a writ of innew plant, then approaching completion. The court below dismissed the bill, and in affirming this action; Justice White for the Supreme Ourt said:
"We do not think that

court selow dismissed the bill, and in affirming this action, Justice White for the Supreme Court said:

"We do not think that the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief asked for, because they have been guilty of laches. The theory of laches is not, like limitation, a mere matter of time, but principally a question of the inequity of permitting the claim to be enforced, an inequity founded upon some change in the condition of orrelations of the property or the parties. The rights of the water company under its contract were created long prior to the year 1890, but until the bill was filed in 1895 the trustee representing the bondholders was not called upon by them to take any steps to protect, their interests. The bill presents a case involving not only laches, but one where there has arisen during the existence of the laches a material change in the situation of the parties, and one where the rights of other parties have intervened. If the completion of the new water works be restrained by injunction, the interest of the new bondholders will be seriously affected, and the result will be brought about by a decree of a court of equity, rendered in the enforcement of asserted rights of complainants, who, if they had taken timely action, could have adequately protected themselves from injury without resulting wrong to the rights of many persons."

Heavy Falling Off of Sugar Production in Cabe WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-The effect of the war on the sugar production of Cuba is shown in a report received at the State Department from Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee. He says that the total product of sugar made in Cuba in 1800-07 was 212,051 tons. The product of 1895-96 was 225,221 tons, a deficiency this year as compared with last year of 13,170 tons.

"It will be remembered," Gen. Lee says, that in prosperous times the sugar crop of the island averaged 1,000,000 tons."

Washington Notes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- On account of illness Licut.-Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, has been relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the court-martial which will begin the trial of Capt, Carter of the Engineer Corps at Savannah, Ga., on Jan. 12, and Col. Thomas F. Bair, Assistant Judge Advocate-General and Judge Advocate of the Department

of the East, has been assigned in his place. of the East, has been assigned in his place.

Mailed orders were sent out by the Navy Department to day for the final trial of the torpedo beat Dupont at Key West, Fla., on Monday, Jan. 10. Capt. Charles N. Sigsbee of the battle ship Maine will be President of the Trial Board. Waiter Newbern, Jr., of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., was to day appointed a junior hospital steward in the United States Marine Hospital service. The sentence in the case of William R. Hall, a colored letter carrier in New York, convicted of alstracting from the mail a letter containing money, was affirmed to-day by the Supreme Court.

W. R. Morrison, formerly Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Henry M. Hoyt of Pennsylvania, a new Assistant At-torney-tieneral, were to-day admitted to prac-tice before the Supreme Court on motion of Solicitor-tieneral Richards. Chandler Hale. Secretary of the United States. Chandler Hale. Secretary of the United States. Embassy at Rome, has been advised by his physician to leave Rome on account of his health, and will be obliged to resign his commission lie is a son of Senator Eugene Hale of Maine, and was appointed to the Secretaryship largely through his father's influence.

VALUATION OF IMPORTED GOODS. the Supreme Court Decides That the Ene

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Supreme Court to-day, speaking through Chief Justice Foller, that the excise duty assessed products of a foreign country, when sold in that country, but remitted when the products were exported, must be included by United States valuation of the articles when imported into this country. The case came up on certifica tion from the Court of Appeals for the Second circuit, and arose on the importation of an invoice of cotton velvets by Passavant & Co.

The Chief Justice said: "What was to be ascertained was the actual value or wholesale price of the merchandise, as bought and sold in usual wholesale quantities at the time of exportation in the principal man kets of the country whence exported. This market price or value was the price in Germany, and not the price after leaving that country, and the law does not contemplate two prices

and not the price after loaving that country, and the law does not contemplate two prices or two market values. It is found in respect of these goods, when purchased in bond or consigned while in bond for exportation to a foreign country, that this duty is remitted by the German Government, and is called a bonification of tax, as distinguished from being refun ed as a rebate.

"The use of the word bonification does not change the character of this remission. It is a special advantage extended by Government in sid of manufactures and trade, having the same effect as a bonus or drawback. To use one of the definitions of drawback, it is a device resorted to for enabling a commodity affected by taxes to be exported and sold in the foreign market on the same terms as if it had not been taxed at all. But the laws of this country in the assessment of duties proceed upon the market value in the exporting country, and not upon the market value less such remission or amelioration as that country chooses to allow in accordance with its own views of public policy. The fact that the German duty was not actually paid on such goods when exported is immaterial. The appraiser found, as a matter of fact, that the market value in Germany was equal to the invoice price, plus the home duty, properly recognizing that that duty formed part of the purchase price in the markets of that country."

From this opinion and judgment Justices

part of the purchase price in the markets of that country.

From this opinion and judgment Justices Brown and Peckham dissent. The German duty, said Justices Brown, was never paid on the goods in question, and was never charged as an element of cost in their production. He did not see why the Government should not recognize that two prices or values existed for the goods, and said it was unjust that they should be charged with an element of value which never entered into the cost. The decision is in tone with that reached by Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department regarding the excise tax assessed by the Belgian Government on the production of refined sugar, and overrules the Board of General Appraisers upon both propositions.

THE SUSPECTED FILIBUSTER.

lwners of the Tug Sommers N. Smith Doman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Several witnesses for the Government against the alleged filibuster tug Sommers N. Smith were examined to-day by Assistant Attorneys-General Boyd and Hoyt at the Department of Justice. The witnesse were stevedores and other workmen, and are said to have come to Washington from Florida at the instance of Spanish officers interested in the prosecution of the Smith. The examination

the prosecution of the Smith. The examination lasted for three hours, but none of the testimony is made public.

Senator Mallory of Florida visited the Attorney-General this morning to urge that the Government take immediate and definite action in the Smith filibuster case. He said that he had received a large number of telegrams from merchants and business men interested in the work of the Sommers N. Smith as a pilot boat on the Pensacola bar, urging him to secure immediate action by the Government. They believe that a thorough inquiry will result in the release of the vessel from Federal surveillance at Mobile, where she has been lying for nearly two weeks. The owners of the Smith have demanded either a definite prosecution or the release of the vessel by the Government, as they claim that the delay is causing them great pecuniary loss.

NEW GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER.

of a Daily.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-The State Department began the publication of a daily newspaper today. It bears the awkward title of Advance Sheets of Consular Reports, and is intended for distribution among American merchants, manufacturers, shippers, and others who desire to extend their business abroad or take advantage Government issues a number of periodicals, including two other daily publications, the Congressional Record and the Postal Bulletin. Frederic Emory, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, is the editor of the Advance
Sheet. He is an old newspaper man, and his
application of modern journalistic efforts to
consular reports has resulted in the unanimous
verdict of foreign trade organizations that the
United States lends the world in obtaining information from its representatives abroad that
will assist in the extension of American trade
and commerce. The initial number is neat in
typographical appearance and well arranged as
to contents. It contains five consular reports
just received, entitled "Germany's Navy as an
Aid to Commerce," "Crops of Belgium in 1997,"
"American Horses in Belgium," "Adulterated
Butter in Venezueis," and "The Banana Crop
of Bluefields." Frederic Emory, Chief of the Bureau of For-

WOOL IMPORTS INCREASING.

Larger in November Last Than in November 1896, by Nearly 800,000 Pounds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-The imports of wool in November, according to Treasury Department figures, were larger than in the corresponding month of 1896. This was a surprise to the Treasury officials, on account of the large importations last summer in anticipation of the new Tariff law. Almost as much sugar was imported in November, 1897, as in November, imported in November, 1897, as in November, 1896. The wool imports through the ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia amounted to 10,161,313 pounds, as against 9,384,642 pounds in November, 1896. Wool is always imported in large quantities during the month of December, and the record for last month is believed to be no smaller than for the same month in other recent years.

The sugar imports in November were valued at \$3,365,731, about one-third of which was admitted free under the Hawailan reciprocity treaty. The imports of sugar in the same month of 1896 were valued at \$3,625,180.

Commeders Bowey Takes Command of the

WASHINGTON, Jan. S .- A cable message received at the Navy Department to-day from Commodore George Dewey reported that he had taken command of the Asiatic naval station at Nagasaki, Japan. Commodore Dowey is the first officer to command a squadron who has not hoisted an Admiral's pennant. Heretohas not hoisted an Admiral's pennant. Heretofore all Commodores assigned to flag command
have had the rank of acting Rear Admiral given
them. Secretary Long recently decided that
this was unnecessary, and directed that officers
should have the rank and title of their actual
grade in the service. Commodore Howell, who
has been assigned to the command of the
European station, will also hoist a Commodore's
burgee instead of the pennant which has floated
from the flagship San Francisco since Rear Admiral Selfridge has been on that duty.

Vallow Fever Disappearing to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Reports from Dr. H. S. Caminero, the Sanitary Inspector of the United States Marine Hospital Service, stationed at Santiago de Cuba, indicate that the number of deaths from yellow fever is diminishing. Under date of Dec. 18, he writes:

"For the first time in many months no deaths from yellow fever have been reported, and there are but few cases at the hospitals, and these of mild character. Dysentery is again increasing

mild character. Dysentery is again increasing among the poorer classes owing to the lack of proper nourisament. Tuberculosis, ansemia, and droney, due to the same causes, are making many victims.

"The greater number in the mortality is found among the 'concentrades,' who have no means of earning their daily bread, and have to rely on the charitable feelings of a poverty-stricken community for the means of keeping body and soul together."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-Miss O. P. Belate died this morning from the effects of injuries received yesterday in a runaway accident. Mis Belate, who was 45 years of age and lived in Norfolk, Va., had been in Washington nursing her sister, Mrs. Tarrant. Her niece, Miss Zola Tarrant, was also a victim of the accident. She is a very beautiful woman, and her injuries, which consist of long and deep lacerations of the face, head, and neck, will greatly disfigure her. One of her legs was also broken at the knee. Mrs. Tarrant is lying at the point of death.

MAY LET DOWN THE BARS.

CONCESSION TO THE OPPONENTS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

The President Intimates That He Will Give Refect to the Statement to His Innugural Address That Cortain Offices Should Bo Exempted from the Operation of the Law. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-President McKinley ed it to be made known that he intends to give effect to the statement contained in his naugural address that certain positions in the civil service now protected by the Civil Service aw should be exempted from its operations. An intimation of the President's intention been conveyed to the members of committee appointed at the confer ence of Republican Representatives, held several weeks ago, who are charged with the duty of examining into the administration of the Civil Service law and report what modifications are desirable. Members of the committee entered with apparent heartiness upon their work, and it was said that they would be ready an apathy has been noticed on their part, and

an apathy has been noticed on their part, and now it is said that, by reason of the intimation given by the President, nothing will be done, at the present at least.

This committee comprised in its membership of seven no less than four of the majority of the Ways and Means (Meesrs. Groevenor. Evans of Kentucky, Steele, and Tawney), and the personnel of the movement for a modification of the law was more influential than had been counted on at first. It had to be considered, and with sincerity and respect, So it is said that the President, ster being made acquainted with the situation, reiterated his intention of excepting a number of places under the law and thus relieving the stress upon the disastisfied members. But he didn't feel that he could act while the subject was under consideration in Congress. This coming to the knowledge of the members of the committee amed, without formal action they dropped the subject. What effect this will have upon the continuation of the discussion of the civil service item in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, which is the first thing on the House programme when Congress meets on Wednesday, cannot be told. It is probable, however, that it will go on, and that the dissatisfied members will have an opportunity to express themselves.

WORDEN MUST HANG.

He Was One of the Railroad Strikers in San

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- Salter D. Worden, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, must hang, pursuant to his conviction for murder in the California courts. The denial of his application for release on a writ of habeas corpus by the United States Circuit Court for the Northern district of California was to-day affirmed by the Supreme Court through Chief Justice Fuller. Worden was one of the striking rail-road employees in the great strike of 1894, and he was convicted on the charge of murder based on the derailing of a Southern Pacific train, between Brederick and Dorisville, on July 11, 1894, resulting in the death of Samuel C. Clark, engineer. tion for release on a writ of habeas corpus by

CHANDLER OUT FOR SILVER. Signed Editorial in the New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 3.-The Evening Monitor. Senator Chandler's paper, contains the follow-ing as a leader to-night under the caption: "The reduction of wages is caused by the gold standard-Work for silver money says Senator Chandler. "A good New Year's resolve for Republicans

demand and during 1898 struggle for bimetallism. Every man who works for wages should fight against the single gold standard of money, which is the most potent cause of the recent reduction in wages made in all the factories of New England. The demonstization of silver and the consequent appreciation of gold, which measures values, have contributed to so reduce the prices of commodities that goods which would once have brought the producer \$100 now bring him only \$60. This is a world-wide condition, where gold prices prevail, and because manufacturers cannot get the old prices for goods they say they cannot pay the old prices for labor. But if it had not been for the demonetization of silver the wages of labor everywhere in recent years would have risen, because each laborer has been able, year by year, to create a larger product, and he has therefore been entitled to larger wages as his share of that product. This legitimate rise in wages the adoption of the gold standard has prevented, and instead of a rise comes a fall.

"Here is the whole case in a nutshell, and it is impregnable. The unanimous vote of organized labor in America and Europe is therefore against the single gold standard and in favor of the restoration of silver to its old position as standard money. American labor now has a protective tariff. Let all Republicans fight to keep the greenbacks in circulation and to get rid of slavery to the goldking, who are trying to drive out of use the silver money of the wage-earners of the world.

"William E, Chandler." gold, which measures values, have contributed

drive out of the world, "WILLIAM E, CHANDLER,"

In Vain Attempt to Save Her Life She Sets the

laundry of Albert Rothschild's house in East Orange this afternoon Minnie Kerr, a servant, brushed close to a big stove. Her clothing caught fire and in; an instant she was a blaze from head to foot. With the exception of Margaret Spittzner, a nurse, who was on the second floor attending an infant, Miss Kerr was alone in the house. She ran upstairs to the dining room, where heavy portieres were hang-ing between the doors. Wrapping one of these around her she tried to stiffe the flames, but

around her she tried to stiffe the flames, but only set fire to the woodwork.

The nurse heard Miss Kerr's screams, and leaving the infant alone rushed downstairs. The sufforing girl was then on the front stoop. Elisha Stretch, who was passing, rushed in the house, seized a rug and enveloped the burning woman in its folds, stiffing the flames. But she sank unconscious to the floor.

Meanwhile the flames had burned through the second story. The nurse ran upstairs and saved the baby, although the house was filled with smoke and the fire was raging in the room adjoining that in which the baby lay cooing in its cradie.

its cradic.
Miss Kerr was removed to the Memorial Hospital in an ambulance. She regained conin an ambulance. She regained con-ess, but the physicians say she will not

LAWYER SIMPSON'S RESIGNATION. If He Is Not Convicted It Will Not Be Sent to the Governor.

Lawyer Alexander Simpson, an Assemblyman sleet from Jorsey City, who is under indictment or conspiring with former Assistant Prosecutor loseph M. Noonan to obstruct the ends of jusice, will not attempt to take his seat in the As sembly at the coming session. He has written out his resignation and handed it to Robert Davis, who will hold it until the result of his trial is known. If he is convicted Mr. Davis will forward the resignation to the Governor. If he is acquitted he will return it to Mr. Simpson. This course was pursued to relieve the Democratic party of embarrassment.

THE OLD S. S. ARIZONA.

the Is Going to Puget Sound to Ply Between

TACOMA, Jan. 3.-Capt. Panton leaves this veck for England, via New York, to take command of the steamship Arizona, formerly plying between New York and Liverpool, which has been rebuilt in Scotland at a cost of \$600,000 for the Tacoma-China line under charter of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. She will come via the Suez Canal and Hong Kong, ar-riulng here in June.

A Despondent Tailor Kills Himself.

Joseph H. Felder, a tailor, 48 years old, who had a small store at 1353 Myrtle avenue, Williamsburg, and lived in rear rooms with his wife, Pauline, and their two children, Joseph, 7 years old, and Fred, 14, killed himself last ovenyears old, and Fred, 14, killed himself last ovening by taking carbolic acid. Felder formerly
lived in West Hoboken, and the bottle which
had contained the acid bore the label of Frederick Seelicke, a druggist at Spring and
Stephens street, West Hoboken, Felder had
been despondent owing to bad business. His
family went out yester lay afternoon to visit a
neighbor, and on their return Felder was found
dead in a back room. He was seated on a chair
with his arms folded, and on the floor beside him
was the bottle which had contained the acid.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Jan. 3 .- Mrs. Christine Pontis, living near Cushion, east of here, com-mitted suicide while attending church yesterday. She had attended a ball, and said she caught her lover kissing another girl. This drove Mrs. Poutls, who is a widow, frantic, and while sitting in church by the side of her mother she swallowed a deadly drug, and was taken to her home in a dying condition.

THE LATE C. R. ROBERT.

of the Christopher Ehinelander Hober Christopher Rhinelander Robert, the milionaire who shot himself dead on Sunday in La Rochelle apartment house, 57 West Soventyfifth street, was born in this city in 1829. His father, of the same name, was a man of wealth, s philanthropist and a large benefactor of Robert College, Constantinople, which named in his honor. He was also founder of the firm of Robert & Williams, old-fashioned merchants, dealers in sugar and East Indian products. When a young man Christopher R. Robert, Jr., entered his father's firm, and he soon became a partner. He married Miss McRae, whose sister married Robert L. Stuart, the great sugar refiner. Mrs. Robert died not many years after her marriage. Mr. Robert married again, the wilow of Mr. Morgan, whose maiden name was Julia Rem-

Mr. Robert married again, the willow of Mr. Morgan, whose maiden name was Julia Remmington. She had three children by her first husband, and the children now live in Paris at present. Mr. Robert had no children.

Twenty-five years ago, not long after the death of his father, Mr. Robert retired from business, and he had since spent much of his time in Paris. He was very fond of horses, and made several tours through France driving a four-inhand. He owned a great deal of property in this city, and returned from time to time to take care of it. Several years ago he built himself a fine house at Oakdale, L. L. next to Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's house, Idle Hour. On his visits to this country he spent most of his time there and at the adjoining South Side Sportsmen's Club, of which he was a member. His place at Oakdale he had sold within the year, and he was building himself a house at Newport.

Mr. Robert was a man of many aquaintances but no intimates. He was well educated and an agreeable talker when he chose, but reticent and fond of solitude. He was an extremely handsome man, tall and commanding in figure and with clear-cut features. He was considered a very able business man, and increased the wealth which came to him from his father and with both his wives.

There will be no autopsy. There will be a private funeral to-morrow. Mr. C. H. Merriman, Mr. Robert's private secretary, said yesterday that Mr. Robert had been afflicted with melan-

Mr. Robert's private secretary, said yesterday that Mr. Robert had been afflicted with melan-cholia for some time. Nothing is yet known about Mr. Robert's will. A WIDOWER KILLS HIMSELF.

His Furniture Not Good Enough for the We man He Wanted as a Second Wife.

Bernard Herman, a brewer, 49 years old, o 780 Greenwich street, killed himself yesterday afternoon with carbolic acid. Herman's died last September, and since then he had een paying attention to a woman who lives in East Seventy-first street. On New Year's Eve he asked his two sons, Henry and Felix, and his daughter Emma, to stay at home the next day, as he intended to bring his friend down to see them, and he wanted to get their opinion of her Henry refused, as he did not approve of his father's marrying again, especially as he had not worked for a year. When she came next day the woman complained in Felix's hearing about the poor quality of the furniture in the flat. Herman told her he would buy better as soon as he got work. Then she told her suitor that her brother in Germany did not want ner to marry a man without meney. Herman took her home that night, and sunday he was very despondent. In the evening he asked his daughter for a piece of black ribbon.

"I want to make a black bow and send it to Emily," he said.

Yesterday afternoon he went out and bought two bottles of carbolic acid. On reaching home he took the weights off the long clock in the corner, stopping it at 4:05 o'clock. Then he drank all the contents of one bottle, and most of the contents of the other. Mrs. Frazier, a neighbor had him sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died shortly after. Henry refused, as he did not approve of his

PREFERRED POISON TO THE ENIFE.

Operation, Attempts Suicide. Frank Devine, who prior to last February

was an inspector of motors for the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railway Company, attempted suicide last evening rather than submit to an operation which he feared would be fatal. He will probably die. In February he suffered what his wife describes as paralysis of the brain, and in June he was brought to the Presbyterian Hospital. The doctors finally decided to perform an operation on next Wednesday.

Devine was permitted to go home to spend

New Year's, and was to return to the hospital to-day. Yesterday he asked his wife to take to-day. Yesterday he asked his wife to take him around among their friends, as he believed he should never see them again. In the evening he asked her to remain at his bedside until midnight, as he had a foreboding of something ill about to happen to him. At 11 o'clock Mrs. Devine stepped to the room of her young son to see if he was all right, and when she returned her husband was vomiting.

"I won't trouble you any more after midnight," he said to her. "I've taken Paris green. I got it this afternoon. I'd rather die this way than under the knife. Good-by."

He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, but the doctors have no hope of his recovery. He was 40 years old,

NORMANDIE CASHIER'S SUICIDE. Miss Potter Said to Have Been Suffering from

Why Ida Elizabeth Potter, cashier of the Hoel Normandie, committed suicide at the Windsor Hotel on Sunday night can be only surmised. There was every evidence of premeditation in the act, but the girl's sister Minnie, who is employed at the Ashland House, and her most intimate friend, Mary Flynn, who is employed in the Normandie and shared her room, both deny knowledge of any unhappy incidents in Miss Potter's life.

A Mrs. Clyde of 203 West Eightieth street. who knew the dead girl well, says that not long ago Miss Potter told her that some one in whom she was very much interested was addicted to the use of morphine or opium. She seemed very much distressed over the matter, and once said that if her friend came to the Normandie under the influence of drugs again she would kill her-

self.
Miss Catherine Flood, a friend of the dead girl, said yesterday that she believed Miss Potter had been suffering from nervous prestration for months. She used to go bleycle riding with Miss Flood, but two weeks ago sold her wheel, saving she wasn't strong enough to keep on riding. riding.

The suicide's body will be taken to-day to Red Bank, N. J., where Miss Potter's mother lives, for interment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT 14. Mamie McGinuts, Wearied of Beatings by Her

Parents, Took Paris Green. ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 3.-Mamie McGinnis,

4 years old, attempted suicide yesterday by aking Paris green. She will probably recover. Mamie had left her home because, she said, her parents abused her. She obtained employment as a domestic servant in the household of William Flynn, and her parents left town after liam riyin, and her parents left town after a term in jail. Recently they returned and yesterday the mother created such a disturbance at the house of her daughter's employer that the daughter was told she had better leave. She did so, but returned three hours later, complaining that her parents had ceaten her. She wrote a letter, then visited a neighbor's house and there took the poison. She was removed to the General Hospital. The letter read as follows:

lows:

"To Father and Mother, also to any one that want to read it I have no one to love me my life is in misery so I intend to end it all, so please don't worrie about me occause it is better form to die than to disgrace you all as you say but that I never will do the only friends I have got is Mr. and Mrs. Flynn so good by all father and mother and all my friends.

"Mamie McGinnis."

BERNARDINA GOTHMAN'S SUICIDE. Baker Gueiter Discharged, but Bearrested for

Walter Gneiser, a journeyman baker, of 42 Graham avenue, Williamsburg, was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday on

in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday on the complaint of Coroner Delap, who had ordered his arrest after learning of the suicide of 16-year-old Bernardina Gothman on Sunday. The girl who killed herself by taking carbolle acid had told her parents that Gneiser had assaulted her.

Justice Lemon refused to hold Gneiser on the complaint, but Coroner Delap ordered his re-arrest. Gneiser was taken into custody immediately after leaving the courtroom, and was locked up in the Starg street station pending an inquest. The Coroner has ordered an autopsy on the body of the suicide.

An autopsy performed last evening by Dr. A. C. Henderson disclosed no evidence of an assault having been committed. Death was due to the effects of carbolle acid. The Coroner ordered the discharge of Gneiser.

Sale of 850 Lots in the Brooklyn Suburbs. The Bay Ridge Park Improvement Company sold to Walter L. Johnson yesterday 350 lots in the New Utrecht division of Brooklyn for \$150,000.

VETS ON PENSION FRAUDS.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE VETERAL LEGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

They Declare Their Opposition to the Indigent Pension Bill of 1890, Which Opened the Poors to Fraud and Perjury, and to the Pausage of All Special Pension Bills.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.-Encampment No. 1 Union Veteran Legion of Pennsylvania, passed these resolutions to night:

Whereas, The appropriation for pensions has reached the enormous sum of \$147,000,000, and is the cause of much adverse criticism detrimental to the soldiers who, early in the struggle, volunteered for the war, and were still in the ranks at the glorious end and at the restoration of peace and of the Union; and

Whereas, Encampment No. 1, Union Veteran Legion of Pennsylvania, in encampment, composed of more than 1,000 veterans, whose average term of service is more than three years and two months, yet o whose membership not 50 per cent, is on the pension roll, and of this percentage four-fifths are on the rolls of wounds received in line of duty, views with regret the alarming increase of pensions, many of which, we greatly fear, have been granted to un deserving men and are utterly at variance in many cases with the services rendered the Government, but believing and insisting that liberal pensions should be granted for wounds received and disabili ties contracted in the service of the Government, and tics contracted in the service of the Government, and that the granting of a just pension is not an act of charity, but one of justice, and that the pension roll should be a roll of honor; therefore be it Resolved. That we are opposed to the pension act of 1800, known as the indigent Pension bill, as opening the door to frauds and perjury, to the granting of pensions to substitutes and those who have rendered but little if any service to the Government; that we are also opposed to the granting of all special pensions.

Resolved further, That if pensions are to be granted to others than those wounded or disabled in the service of the Government, this encampment urgs the adoption of the per diem pension bill, which would allow every menth one cent for each day of service by the comrade. The passage of this bill would make the pension roll one of which every particule citizen might be proud and one of justice and pride to the real soldier; it would do away with the office of claim agents and all possible chances of fraud and inducements for perjury, and would save the Government vast sums of money.

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CHANGES.

An Arrangement for Connections with the Western Union Lines Exclusively.

An arrangement has been made between the Mexican Government and the Western Union Telegraph Company by which all telegraph business between Mexico and the rest of the world shall be handled by the Mexican federal tele graph lines and those of the Western Union Company, to the exclusion of all other lines. By the terms of this arrangement all despatches are to be transmitted by the Western Union at Laredo and El Paso, Tex., and from the Mexican federal lines to the cable at Galveston. The Postal Telegraph Company is, by this arrangement, of course, prevented from doing business in Mexico. The reason that led the Mexican Govern

nent to make such an arrangement with the Western Union was because the telegraph lines owned by the Mexican railroad companies have been for some time violating their concessions been for some time violating their concessions.
It seems that each railroad company in Mexico
has a telegraph line which it owns. By the
terms of the concessions from the Mexican Government these lines are permitted to transmit
railroad business only. The railroad companies, it is said, have repeatedly violated their
agreement with the Government. Some of
these lines have connections with the Postal
Telegraph Company and others with the Western Union.
When General Manager Chandler of the Pos-

Telegraph Company and others with the Vestern Union.

When General Manager Chandler of the Postal Telegraph Company was asked by a reporter of The Sun yesterday afternoon what he know about this arrangement, he said:

"I know that some time ago an arrangement was made between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Mexican Telegraph Company, which is controlled by the Mexican Government, for an exchange of business. I have not heard that the result of this arrangement would exclude all other telegraph companies from doing business in Mexico, If such were the case I think I should have heard of it. I know that there has been some controversy between the Mexican Government and the rallway telegraph lines over the interpretation of the language of the concessions made by the Government to these lines. I know also that some legal arguments on the question have been made. I have read the articles of concession and, if the English language means anything, it seems to me that the articles of concession give the railway telegraphs perfect right to handle commercial business. However, this is a question that must be settled between the Mexican Government and the railroad companies and one in which the Poetal Telegraph Company is not particularly interested."

WATSON WANTS HIS CHILDREN. Allegations Made Against Him and His Divorced Wife-Joke by the Court.

Lawyer Addison Ely made an application to Chancellor McGill in Jersey City yesterday to award to Thomas P. War in of Orange the custody of his two children. Watson secured a divorce some time ago, but the custody of the children was left for future consideration. The children are Charlotte and Thomas P., Jr., 13 nd 10 years old respectively court with their mother, who is a rather handsome woman. In making his application Law-

"You know, your Honor, Solomon divided the child-

"You know, your Honor, Solomon divided the child—"

"Yes, I know," replied the Chancellor, quickly, "but we don't believe in doing justice here by halves."

The lawyer declared that Mrs. Watson was not a fit person to have custody of the children. Since the divorce she had been keeping a confectionery store in Belleville, and Watson alleges that Dr. Gibson and C. R. Stewart of Brooklyn, who were the co-respondents in the divorce suit, are regular visitors there.

Judge McCarter, who appeared for Mrs. Watson, denied the allegations made by Watson. He said that when the divorce proceedings were in progress Mrs. Watson could not get either alimony or counsel fee, and being without funds, she was obliged to allow the case to go by default. The lawyer charged Watson with cruelty, and said that he had become instanted with a woman whom he had installed in a house in Orange and was about to marry. Chancellor McGill referred the case to ViceChancellor Emery to take testimony, and allowed Mrs. Watson \$10 alimony and \$20 counsel fee.

BROOKLYN'S NEW HIGH SCHOOL The Three Prizes for the Best Plans Go Architects in That Horough.

The Schoolhouse Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Education has distributed the three prizes for the best plan for the proposed new Erasmus High School as follows: J. Graham Erasmus High School as follows: J. Graham Glover and Henry Clay Carroll, first prize, \$600; John J. Pott and Jances C. Green, second prize, \$400; David W. Wilson, Jr., and Jacob Thinnes, Jr., third prize, \$200. There were twenty competing architects, and the winners are all Brooklyn men.

The plan of Messrs. Glover and Carroll, which will probably be adopted, is that of a quadrangle, with the smaller buildings for gynnasium and commercial buildings in the foreground and growing up into the senior and Junior buildings, which connect directly with the administration building in the background. The estimated cost is \$390,000.

The Staten Island Democratic County Committee was organized last evening with the fol-lowing officers: Chairman, Dr. John L. Feeny; Vice-Presidents, John J. Konney and Edward M. Muller; Secretaries, Franklin C. Vitt and F. Wilsey Owen; Treasurer, Benjamin J. Bodine; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas McCormack. The only contests were in the Seventh district of Castleton and the Fourth district of Southneid, Both protests were referred to the Executive Committee.

Changes in the Revenue Service on Long Island. Deputy Revenue Collector Samuel V. Searing, Deputy Revenue Collector Samuel V. Searing, who was in charge of the Queens county division, resigned yesterday and Collector of Internal Revenue Moore transferred Harry K. Smith from the Eighth district to Queens county. Edward D. Kelly, a clerk, was promoted as a deputy and put in charge of the Eighth district, and William Cabzow was appointed a clerk at \$1,200 a year.

An Old Boston Bank Liquidating.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The National City Bank of this city is going into voluntary liquidation, and recommends its depositors to transfer to the Eliot National Bank. The National City Bank was incorporated as a State bank in 1822, and in 1865 changed to a national bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000. No dividend has been paid since October, 1896.

The Hev. J. C. Ager to Resign.

The Roy. J. C. Ager, long the pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem in Brooklyn, will, it is said, soon resign his charge to become the editor of the publications of the Swedenborg

fine the contract of the contr

The Great Sensational Clothing Sale. Simply Overwhelmed.

Yesterday's terrific crowds were living, willing witnesses and purchasers.

Come to-day. All the great advertised values are

Extra preparations have been made to handle to-Every expectation will be realized—every promise

The grim facts are before you when we offer choice of elegant lines in Men's Nobby SUITS, actually worth \$6.75 \$12.00, for\$6.75

Expect to get, in this new era of values, \$15.00 fine tailor-made OVERCOATS and ULSTERS, pure fancy \$7.50 worsted lined, down to...... Again another surprise in our Men's fine

fitting, superbly trimmed SUITS, actual \$15 and \$16.50 values, have \$9.00 been been down in price to... Genuine English Clay worsted tailor-made Cutaway Frock COATS \$7.50 and VESTS, from \$15 down to

And the new impulse has demolished the prices of \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$22.00 fine SUITS, OVERCOATS \$10.00

Down go \$6, \$7, \$8 TROU- \$3.00 SER values to Down go \$8 and \$4 TROUSER \$1.85

Like a cyclone, this impulse to do more for you at this sale than at any time before has swept through our fine TROUSER Stock.

The impulse of giving you the best bargains and broadest values ever known has swept through our elegant lines of Oaks and Carr's Melton and Kersey OVERCOATS, pure silk and worsted linings, finest tailor-made and trimmed SUITS and ULSTERS that sell for \$30.00, \$85.00 and \$40.00, \$15.00 all go at

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & Co.

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS ST. (Stewart Building.) THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT. WHELDON & CO., BROKERS, ASSIGN

creased Appropriations for Uniforms. ALBANY, Jan. 3.-Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast has submitted to Gov. Black his annual report for the last year. The strength of the National Guard is 13,407 officers and enlisted men. The strength of the Naval Militia is 25 officers and 383 enlisted men. The Adjutant-General says that under the law of the State the National Guard is limited as a maximum to 15,000 enlisted men. If recruiting should be unusually brisk, the organizations now in existence could readily bring the number of enlisted men up to the maximum, and disbandment of organizations or discontinuance of recruiting would become necessary. Under these conditions the ormation of new organizations is not wise.

The Ninth Separate Company at Whitehall Medins, are in need of armories. If the State desires to retain the services of these organizations, says the report, proper accommodations should be provided. All other organizations either have armories or they are in the course of construction, but there are several which require remodelling or rebuilding. Many of the armories are provided with indoor rifle ranges, but quite a number have not this accommodation, and it should be provided as early as practicable. Contcal wall tents have been issued to organizations as the quantity on hand permitted, and the issue will be continued as fast as means are available, the plan being to supply each organization with everything needed to take the field, thoroughtly equipped, at a mo

ment's notice. Permission has been granted to regiments at battalions which have heretofore received the State uniform in full to provide at their own expense a dress uniform different from that furnished by the State. In such cases the State does not furnish a dress coat nor a dress hat. The rule has been established that no deviation

The rule has been established that no deviation of any kind from the uniform as prescribed in regulations will be authorized. On this subject the Adjutant-General says:

"Under the law but one State uniform is issued to a soldier during his five years term of enlistment. This is notoriously inndequate, but the appropriation made by the Legislatura for the support of the National Guard will not permit extra issues, and a larger appropriation is necessary to enable the soldiers of the State to appear properly and suitably dressed on all occasions. One pair of trousers, one blouse, and one campaign hat cannot last five years, and the State should not expect men who give their time voluntarily to the State to provide themselves with parts of uniforms."

with parts of uniforms."

Rifle and pistol practice was encouraged last season as much as practicable. For the first time officers have been required to practice firing with revolvers, and the troops armed with revolvers will hereafter be required to practice with them. A complete system of instruction as to field and armory practice is in course of preparation.

with them. A commerce system of marketons as to field and armory practice is in course of preparation.

The expense incurred in mobilizing the Guard in New York city on the occasion of the Grant Monument inaugural parade was \$45,516, while the appropriation for this purpose was only \$25,000. The average attendance at the State camplast season was \$,588. The tour of field service indulged in by the Sixty-fith Regiment was found by the Adjutant-General to have been practical, instructive, and creditable. The armsment of the second battalion of the Naval Militla is not yet complete, but will be as soon as it is provided with a vessel-of-war for quarters by the United States Navy Department, of which there is an early prospect. This vessel will be moored at Brooklyn.

Last year pensions aggregating \$3,840 were

which there is an early prospect. This vessel will be moored at Brooklyn.

Last year pensions aggregating \$3,840 were paid members of the Guard who were injured in the service. The military road from the State camp to near Highlands Station is about half completed. As it will cost over \$30,000 to complete this road, and an appropriation of only \$5,000 is available for the purpose, the work was not progressed last year, the appropriation being too small to warrant it.

CONDITION OF STATE BANKS. Resources Increased More Than 20 Per Cent. Superintendent Kliburn's Report.

ALBANY, Jan. 3 .- Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, in his annual report to the Legis-lature, says that the condition of the banks as s whole has improved markedly during the year, their aggregate resources having increased about \$55,500,000, or more than 20 per cent about \$55,500,000, or more than 20 per cent. Their discounts have increased nearly \$7,250,000, and the amount due from banks and trust companies more than \$14,000,000. The gain in general deposits, the item chiefly affecting earning power, has been nearly \$43,000,000, two-thirds of it having been realized during the period from June 9, 1897, to Sent. 15, 1897. The total resources of all the moneyed institutions under the supervision of this department, as shown by their last reports, are as follows: Savings banks Trust companies Safe deposit companies Foreign mortgage companies Building and loan associations

Total\$1,695,254,960

Farmville, Va., Hard Hit by Fire.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 3.-At Farmville, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, last night fire destroyed a large portion of the business part of the town. The fire originated in the storage warehouse of Duvall. Roberts & Co., and before it could be controlled thirty-five houses were destroyed, including thirteen large tobacco factories and one warehouse.

The Liabilities Reported to Be \$10,000 and the Assets \$9,000.

George N. Wheldon & Co., a brokerage cor ern at 55 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Arthur Hartsell, a clerk who has been in its employ. Customers who were at the office of the concern yesterday afternoon said that is had been practically insolvent for several weeks, and had been doing no new business. About three weeks ago, they said, Mr. Wheldon had called them into his private office and intro-duced them to Col. Robert A. Ammon, his lawyer. The customers were asked to agree to exchange their claims for stock in a corporation. They were told, they said, that they would be allowed to put up this stock as margin against

allowed to put up this stock as margin agains new speculative ventures to the extent of half its par value, but at the same time would have to put up an equal amount in cash. As the customers did not look upon this proposition favorably, no corporation was formed.

No statement was obtainable from the assignes yesterday, but it was said by a customer that he understood the liabilities amounted to about \$10,000 and the assets to about \$2,000. A brokerage business has been conducted in the office for more than two years. James E. Taylor & Co. first had the office. Mr. Taylor was understood to have sold out to D. I. Maccaffil & Co. Mr. Maccaffil is a member of the Consolidated Exchange. He withdrew about a year ago, and Mr. Wheldon, who had been a clerk, started George N. Wheldon & Co.

GOLD AND STOCK TICKERS STOP. the Breakdown Was Due to Trouble with the Dyname Engines.

All the 400 stock tickers of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company stopped ticking at 1:55 clock yesterday afternoon, and for the rest of the day banks and financial institutions, and the private banking and brokerage and other concerns that receive over the company's tickers their Stock Exchange quotations, had to de without them. It was a cause of serious inconrenience in numberless instances. The only concerns not affected were Stock Exchange ouses, which get their quotations over the tickers of the New York Quotation Company,

tickers of the New York Quotation Company, the service of that company being exclusively for members of the Exchange.

The trouble was due to the disablement of both the regular and the spare engine in the cellar of 16 Broad street, which furnish power to run the dynamo for the tickers. On Friday afternoon, after the close of business, the regular engine was found to be out of order. Its valve was sent away to be repaired, and yesterday morning the spare engine was set at work. The strap, made of gun metal, on the connecting rod of the engine, broke. Both engines will be in repair to-day.

The tickers which were stopped are distributed all over the city and also in Jersey City and Newark. There is one as far away as Morristown.

A YOUNG WIDOW'S TRAVELS.

Mrs. Clara Drummoud of Breeklyn Walk Home from Orange. ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 3.-George J. Hull of 36 South Walnut street reported to the police to day that Mrs. Clara Drummond of 1,413 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, who had been visiting at his house, was missing. Mrs. Drummond is 26 years old, and has been a widow for three years. Since her husband's death she has been subject to attacks of melancholia. At noon yesterday she left Mr. Hull's house to buy some toothache drops. She took only 5 cents

some toothache drops. She took only 5 cents with her.

The Hulls communicated with Mrs. Drummond's relatives in Brooklyn to-day, and Mrs. Hull went over to that city. When she arrived she found Mrs. Drummond at home, bus unable to give a coherent account of her wanderings. She had reached home at 11 o'clock last night, and her shoes were cut and her clothing torn. Her feet were blistered. It is supposed that she walked from East Orange to Jersey City, and crossing the ferry to New York, walked the remainder of the distance to her home.

They CreptI nto a Steamer's Cold Storage Com-partment, Which Was Then Scaled Up. San Francisco, Jan. 3.-Two stowaways on the steamer Umatilla, from Scattle, which are rived to-day, had an experience that nearly cost them their lives. Andrew Jacobson and Harry Christensen, wrecked sailors, when they came out of the Scattle Hospital could find no ship. They smuggled themselves on the Umatilla and crept into the cold-storage compartment. This

STOWAWAYS NEARLY PROZEN.

was sealed up, and after sixty hours they were in a freezing temperature without food and water. Jacobson was delirious, and both had suffered terribly from thirst. They were need found till the vessel was nearing port. ARE THERE TOO MANY CHURCHES? Denver Ministers Take Action to Prevent

Overcrowding. DENVER, Col., Jan. 3.-The Ministers' Alliance of Denver appointed a committee today to consist of one representative each from the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Lutheran, Congregational, terian, Episcopai, Lutheran, Congregational, and Christian churches to arrange a plan of co-operation to prevent the planting of new churches in communities already sufficiently supplied. This action is the outcome of the aritation begun by Dr. James H. Ecob of the First Congregational Church, which called forth a national controversy. Dr. Ecob says the ideal of the future is church union.

President of the Chicago Board of Trade. CHICAGO, Jan. 3 .- Zina R. Carter, a popular and conservative operator on 'Change, was

elected to-day President of the Board of Trade by a majority of 150 votes over his rival, W. Z. P. Brosseau. There were 1,500 votes cast. Encouraged by the retirement of William T. Baker, who had for several years beid the office, the elevator combine made a powerful effort to control the future polley of the board, but falled, and Mr. Carter's election may be regarded as a victory for the bulls.

for the bulls.

Charges of bucket shopping had much to do with Brosseau's defeat, though he is personally popular on the board. Five directors were also elected and the result means a continuation of the believe realise. the Haker policy. Another Beath at a Fire in Jersey City.

William Hutchison, a negro. 29 years old, was suffocated by smoke at an early morning fire yesterday in a two-story frame building at 806 Newark avenue, Jersey City.